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SUNNY ALBERTA

A brief Description of Canada's Newest Province

ALBERTA, the newest of Canada's provinces, is remarkable for the diversity of its physical features and natural resources. Nowhere in Canada is there to be found the same combination of prairie and mountain beauty, nor do any of the other provinces of the Dominion possess on the same extensive scale the combined mineral and agricultural wealth that is Alberta's.

* * *

The history of Alberta dates back to the early days of the Hudson's Bay Co. The territory now included within the province was formerly part of the famous Rupert's land, controlled by the great fur trading company. Following the passing of the British North America Act in 1867, this land was taken over by the Canadian government, and formed part of what was then known as the Northwest Territories. In 1905 the sep-

arate provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed, with their own provincial governments as in the other provinces.

* * *

The area of Alberta is 253,540 square miles. Its length from south to north is 750 miles, and in width it varies from 180 miles in the south to 400 miles at the northern extremity. Of the total acreage of the province of 163,384,000 acres, about 83,000,000 acres are capable of cultivation. Less than 10,000,000 acres of this area were under cultivation in 1922. The acreage of lakes and rivers in the province is 4,503,740 acres.

* * *

Comparative Areas—Alberta, in area, is more than twice as large as Great Britain and Ireland, is much larger than France or Germany, and is half again as large as all of the New



Aerial View of Calgary

64.5.12/9

England states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania together.

* * *

For descriptive purposes it is customary to divide the province into three general divisions, known as Southern, Central and Northern Alberta.

Southern Alberta refers to that portion of the province lying between the international boundary on the south, and the Red Deer river on the north, about 100 miles north of Calgary. For the most part Southern Alberta is made up of open prairie land, save for the western portion, which includes the foothills and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

* * *

Central Alberta describes that portion lying between the Red Deer river on the south, and the height of land between the Peace and Athabasca rivers, north of Edmonton. The character of this area is parklike, with alternate open and wooded spaces, and it is well watered, making it ideal for the practice of mixed farming.

* * *

Northern Alberta is also park-like in nature, save for a fine open stretch of country north-west of Edmonton known as the Grand Prairie. The northern part of the province including the famous Peace River Country, while still in the early stages of its development, has seen rapid settlement within the past few years. Generally speaking, the northern section is also well adapted to farming and ranching operations.

* * *

Climate—Owing to its proximity to the Pacific coast province of British Columbia, Alberta is favored with a rather moderate climate. The air is clear and invigorating, and there is a plentiful

amount of sunshine. The hot days of mid-summer are relieved by cool nights, and although the winters are characterized by cold spells, the famous Chinook winds furnish a spring-like relaxation at intervals throughout the winter months. In fact, the winter weather is so moderated by the influence of the Pacific breezes, that in many parts of the province it is possible to winter stock in the open the year round.

PRICE OF FARM LABOR

Farm labor may be had in Alberta at from \$30 to \$50 a month with board, and at from \$3 to \$4 a day during the harvest season. Write Government Labor Bureaus at Calgary or Edmonton.

Cost of breaking land runs from \$3 to \$4 an acre. Cost of clearing land varies according to the class of clearing to be done, but is reasonable.

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Important Industries of Alberta Province

ALBERTA is essentially an agricultural province, although it is wonderfully rich in minerals, timber and oil. Ranching and farming, however, play a large part in the development of the province, particularly in Southern Alberta.

* * *

Ranching—The agricultural development of the province has been from south to north. In the '70's, stockmen came from the United States, Eastern Canada and Great Britain to Southern Alberta prairies and foothills, and established the horse and cattle ranches that have made the province famous as a stock-raising country. Though today, the ranches have been replaced to a great extent by farms, there still remain ranches that continue to ship a high class of stock. Ranching activities have also been extended to the large open areas in the northern part of the province. The cattle industry has grown rapidly. In 1910 the number of cattle in the province numbered 672,700, and in 1921 the figure was 1,854,202. The number of horses in 1910 was 254,197, and in 1921 was 916,510. The ranch of the Prince of Wales is located in Alberta, southwest of Calgary, in the foothills.

* * *

Grain Farming—Alberta has come into rapid fame in its production of a high quality of small grains. The southern portion of the province for some years has been given over largely to grain production although other parts of the province have also become noted for their high standard of grains. The average yield for various grains over a period of thirteen years from 1910 to

1922 inclusive, was as follows: Spring wheat 19.52 bushels to the acre, fall wheat 19.30 bushels, oats 31.71 bushels, barley 22.81 bushels, rye 18.17 bushels and flax 8.87 bushels. In 1915 the average yield of spring wheat throughout the province was 35.93 bushels, of oats 57.66 bushels. The heaviest yields in that year and also in 1916 were in Southern Alberta when yields of from 40 to 60 bushels of wheat and from 80 to 100 bushels of oats per acre, were not uncommon.

* * *

Grain production has increased in the province as follows: From 8,467,000 bushels of wheat in 1909 to 65,000,000

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PROVINCE of ALBERTA

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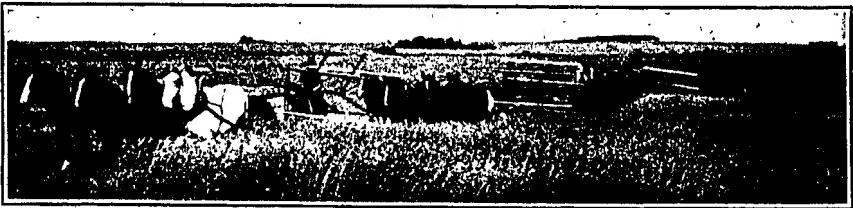


Some Facts:

HOME OF AN ALBERTA FARMER

AGRICULTURAL FACTS:—Alberta has the largest area of unbroken fertile land in the world under one government. Over 60,000,000 acres uncultivated as yet.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS:—Alberta turns out annually agricultural products totalling in value over \$150,000,000. Dairy Products average \$25,000,000 yearly.



A STRIP OF ALBERTA HARVEST

COAL:—Alberta has coal for generations. It has 14 per cent. of the world's coal areas; 69 per cent. of British coal areas; and 87 per cent. of Canadian coal areas.

OTHER RESOURCES:—Including timber, petroleum, gas, tar sands, salt, bentonite, building stone, clay for clay products.

EDUCATION:—Alberta has a modern university, college of agriculture, schools of agriculture, normal schools, technical institute, and a high standard system of public and high schools.



ALBERTA HAS 370 COAL MINES

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bushels in 1922; from 24,819,000 bushels of oats in 1909 to 115,000,000 bushels in 1920, and from 3,310,000 bushels of rye in 1909, to 12,800,000 bushels in 1920.

* * *

Mixed Farming—Central and Northern Alberta, by reason of their physical features, are particularly adapted to the practice of mixed farming. Farmers in these areas have not only been grain producers, but also have become dairy-men and stockraisers on a small but profitable scale, making their income certain and continuous. These portions of Alberta have become noted for the production of fodder crops. In Southern Alberta, with the extension of irrigation systems, mixed farming is also coming into more general practice. Silos and silage crops are becoming a feature of Alberta farms. Sunflowers have proven very successful in many parts of the

province as a silage crop. As high as 14 to 15 tons per acre of green ensilage can be grown from Mammoth Russian Sunflowers. Corn has also been established as a successful silage crop in Southern Alberta.

* * *

Wild Grasses—In many parts of Alberta wild grasses, excellent for hay, are found in abundance. There are over 40 varieties of these suitable for feeding, including vetch and wild peavine.

Alberta Altitudes and General Rainfall

Altitudes—The altitude at Lethbridge, near the U.S. boundary is 2900 feet; at Calgary, 150 miles north, it is 3,400 feet; at Edmonton, 200 miles north of Calgary, it is 2100 feet, and at Peace River, near the northern boundary of the province, it is 1092 feet:

* * *

Precipitation — Precipitation over the province averages between 14 and 20 inches. A table showing the average precipitation at scattered points in the province over a period of 10 years is given below:

Points	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915
Lethbridge	21.19	13.21	14.17	17.58	17.40
Medicine Hat	16.04	9.78	12.65	12.17	16.13
Calgary	19.99	20.14	17.38	17.71	18.24
Edmonton	20.67	20.18	19.55	25.29	18.64
Peace River	17.17	5.38	23.99	9.05	
Ft. Vermilion	11.57	9.81	14.32	9.08	7.74

Points	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	10 yr Avg.
Lethbridge	25.88	11.93	8.94	13.36	14.05	15.77
Medicine Hat	17.90	13.42	10.03	7.66	10.74	12.65
Calgary	13.91	11.44	9.12	12.21	14.42	15.45
Edmonton	20.92	15.25	17.86	16.43	18.16	19.29
Peace River			10.36	14.29	11.98	13.17
Ft. Vermilion	12.00	8.71	11.95	16.10	10.28	11.15

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By courtesy of Calgary Herald

Premier HERBERT G. GREENFIELD
Province of Alberta

IRRIGATION PROGRESS in ALBERTA

Science Makes "Desert to Blossom Like the Rose"

NOWHERE in all the world, perhaps, is to be found a greater demonstration of where "the desert" is "made to blossom like to rose" than in South Alberta. There is no actual desert land, but by means of costly irrigation projects, millions of acres of splendid lands lying in regions where natural precipitation was scant or uncertain, have been transformed into splendid sure-crop-producing farms. Many agriculturalists believe that the future of South Alberta agriculture lies wholly with irrigation culture.

* * *

Numerous projects are now completed and the lands being farmed. Backed by the financial guarantee of the provincial government, and adequately supplied with a continuous water flow these irrigation systems have made the farmers independent for all time of the caprice of the weather, and made it necessary only for the application of good modern farming methods to make these regions veritably "a land flowing with milk and honey."

* * *

Projects which have been in operation for some years include the C.P.R. western project, just east of Calgary, which brings water to 230,000 acres, the C.P.R. eastern project, in the same territory, which irrigates 400,000 acres, the C.P.R. Lethbridge - Coaldale project, which brings water to 120,000 acres in the Raymond and Coaldale districts, and 17,000 acres in the Taber district, and the project of the Canada Land and Irrigation Co., which will eventually irrigate 200,000 acres of fine land west of Medicine Hat, and of which more than 30,000 acres is already under water.

In addition to these, other projects are in course of establishment, by farmers themselves, under the provisions of the irrigation act of the province. Under this act, farmers desirous of irrigation, form irrigation districts, and issue bonds for construction purposes. The provincial government has guaranteed bonds of three projects of this nature, these being the Lethbridge Northern, to irrigate 105,000 acres north of Lethbridge, the United project, to irrigate 23,000 acres near Cardston, and the South Macleod project, to irrigate 50,000 acres near Macleod. Other large projects are being surveyed.

Under irrigation Southern Alberta

CROWN LUMBER CO. LTD.

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lands produce magnificent forage crops, particularly alfalfa. Root crops and small fruits also do remarkably well.

* * *

Water Supply—Abundant water supply for irrigation purposes is furnished in the high waters of the large rivers that flow through Southern Alberta.

* * *

Cheap Irrigated Lands—Acreage which will be irrigated by the new Lethbridge Northern project, near Lethbridge, is now being thrown open for settlement. The district covered by the project is already fairly well settled. The holdings are being divided, and the excess land offered for sale at prices ranging from \$15 to \$40 an acre. The capital water charges are \$45 an acre over a term of 30 years, which makes this one of the most attractive irrigated propositions on the continent.

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Calgary is Big Livestock Centre for South Alberta

Livestock raising, one of the most important industries of South Alberta finds its marketing point at Calgary. Equipped with splendid stockyards facilities, even the great traffic of the post-war years, when shipments reached a tremendous peak, was handled with no difficulty.

A site for a stockyard in Calgary was first secured thirty-six years ago, when it was first realized that the industry was going to grow. Since 1914, when the Alberta stockyards were first organized, the livestock industry has trebled, and the yards increased to four times their original size. They are now considered to be among the best equipped stockyards in Canada. The yards

cover an area of 23 acres, with an additional 58 acres owned by the company for future development, which is bound to come in the future of Alberta's progress. The total amount invested in the yards is \$800,000.00.

The following figures will give an idea of the business done since 1914:—

Year	Horses	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Estimated Total value
1914	10,660	42,311	194,162	34,055	\$6,231,751
1915	17,675	43,445	161,514	13,147	6,253,373
1916	23,084	71,870	121,568	25,087	9,213,291
1917	25,703	92,827	127,662	25,235	12,155,711
1918	25,154	145,545	139,675	51,659	16,505,367
1919	31,320	216,513	81,281	69,359	20,924,162
1920	19,125	108,511	31,769	52,314	9,000,000
1921	10,317	93,415	48,528	67,202	5,843,104
1922	7,522	105,548	60,470	61,477	6,326,724

Total sales of live stock at the stock yards for the year 1922 show an increase of nearly half a million dollars over the previous year. It will be noted that the number of cattle and calves is considerably over that of the year 1921, though the value is less.

ALBERTA PACIFIC GRAIN COMPANY

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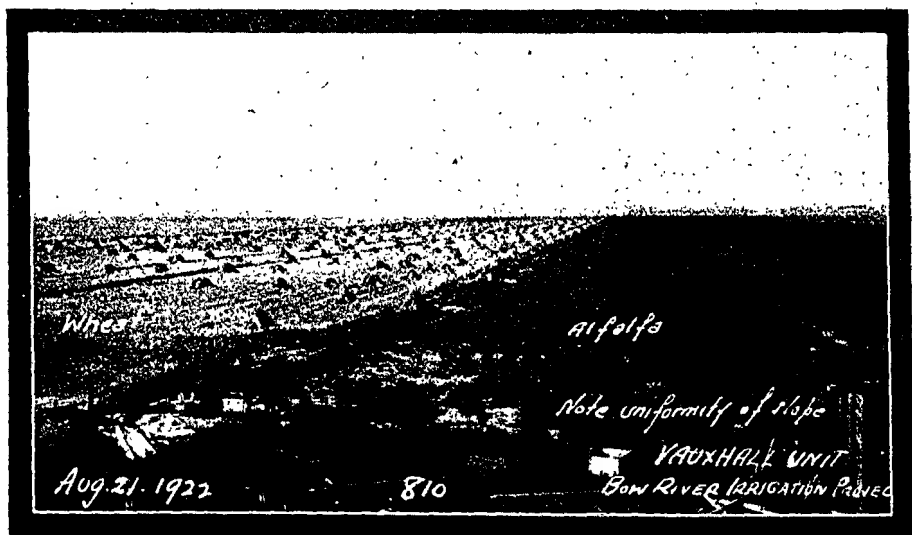
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*Elevators at
Principal Stations in Alberta
and Saskatchewan*

SAFE and SANE FARMING in the VAUXHALL IRRIGATED DISTRICT

ABOUT three and a half years have passed by since the first settlers started to work on their farms in the Irrigated District around the town of Vauxhall. This District, which has recently become famous on account of the excellence of the potatoes, white beans and other agricultural products grown there, forms part of the Bow River Irrigation Project and was, in 1919, an unbroken stretch of level prairie sloping gently from the high lands towards the Bow River in the North and the Oldman River in the South. Since

system controlled by the Canada Land & Irrigation Co. Ltd., owners of the project. This system has been operated successfully during the past three irrigation seasons and the thoroughness of construction and permanent nature of the Intake works and canal structures, ensures the efficiency of the water service in future years. The system is further safeguarded by excellent storage facilities. There are two large reservoirs, one of which is twenty-two miles long and from a half a mile to two miles wide, and the water is delivered through



"Sloping gently to the Bow River in the North." Typical Vauxhall Irrigated District Land.
(Note particularly the straight-line ditches.)

that time many changes have been wrought, and a great deal has been accomplished by the settlers, and the unbroken lands of those days appear now as a collection of prosperous well-cared-for farms, owned and operated by up-to-date and progressive farmers.

The 10,000 acres, which are at present under irrigation in the Vauxhall Irrigated District, receive water from the Bow River through the highly efficient

these to the land, well-warmed and entirely free from salt.

Settlers from all parts of Canada and the United States of America have been attracted to this project and the fine homes and up-to-date farm buildings as well as the general character of the land improvements, show that these men have the utmost confidence in their investments. Quite a few of the settlers have bought additional acreage adjoining them.

The District is well provided with all facilities which go to make life more pleasant. The Suffield-Blackie branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company passes through the centre of the tract, providing excellent shipping conditions and connecting Vauxhall with the larger centres. There are good roads throughout the district and a government-owned telephone system ensures quick communication with Vauxhall and the outside world.

* * *

These are days of high production costs and it is, now, more than ever, a matter of vital importance to the farmer that the acreage which he has under cultivation be not more than can be

The very large quantities of alfalfa, sunflowers, corn, oats and barley that can be produced on these lands, have made it possible for the farmers here to go in extensively for winter-feeding and fattening of livestock. The winters are comparatively mild and it is possible to feed the stock out in the open, only using straw fences and rough sheds for protection.

* * *

The Vauxhall Stock Farms Limited, one of the larger farms in the Vauxhall District, recently shipped out five-thousand lambs after fattening them on alfalfa and barley. These lambs were all in prime condition and fetched top prices on the Vancouver and Toronto markets. There is little doubt that



"The winters are mild and it is possible to feed the stock in the open." (Picture taken in January—
Lambs fed Alfalfa and Barley—average gain, 30 lbs. in 90 days.)

economically handled, and that this acreage produce to the limit. The purchaser of irrigated land in the Vauxhall District is able to comply fully with both of these conditions. In the first place, he has a wide selection of crops to choose from and by practising crop rotation, he does away with the necessity of letting his land lie fallow and uses the full acreage every season, and in the second place, it has been proven during the past few years that this soil, under proper moisture conditions, such as can be obtained with irrigation, will produce bountifully in each and every year.

diversified farming, including winter-feeding of livestock, and dairying, will constitute the main activity in this district in the years to come.

* * *

To those who are interested in irrigated farm lands in this Province, the Canada Land & Irrigation Co. Ltd., issues a cordial invitation to pay a visit to the VAUXHALL IRRIGATED DISTRICT. The ditches are now running full and the farmers are all busy irrigating their crops. Large fields of alfalfa, potatoes, beans, oats, barley, wheat, corn and sunflowers, all with fine

stands and in excellent condition, are silent witnesses to the fertility of the soil. The garden plots, containing every kind of vegetable and small fruit, and the houses surrounded by shade trees and flower-beds are a delight to the eye, indicating as they do the many benefits and privileges that can be obtained from the proper use of the life-giving irrigation water.

* * *

The district speaks more eloquently for itself than any words, that can be used to describe it, and the visitor may rest assured that he will be amply repaid for any time spent in looking it over.

* * *

Book your ticket to Vauxhall where the representative of the Canada Land & Irrigation Co. Ltd., will be glad to receive you and show you over the tract. Should you require any further information regarding irrigated lands in the Bow River Irrigation Project, drop a line to the Company's office in Medicine Hat and they will be pleased to supply you with literature and serve you to the best of their ability.

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HUGE NATURAL RESOURCES

Coal, Oil, Gas, Timber and Furs Plentiful in Alberta

ALBERTA'S wealth is not in agriculture alone. The province is potentially rich in mineral resources, of which there has been comparatively little development thus far.

* * *

Coal—The greatest development has taken place in the immense coal resources existing in the province. In both mountain and prairie there is stored, fuel for generations to come. The qualities produced include a high-grade lignite in the prairie mines, and a bituminous coal in the mountain mines. The lignite is used extensively in Western Canada as a domestic fuel. It is mined comparatively cheaply. Farmers are able to secure coal very cheaply at the mine mouth. In towns and cities coal sells from \$5 to \$8 a ton. Alberta possesses 14 per cent. of the coal areas of the world, and 87 per cent of the coal areas of Canada. In 1909 production in the province totalled 2,174,000 tons, and in 1922 the production was 6,000,000 tons, of which over 2,000,000 tons were exported. There were 379 mines in operation during 1922.

* * *

Petroleum—Drilling for oil has been carried on for several years in many parts of Alberta. Petroleum is now produced in commercial quantities in the Okotoks field south of Calgary, and satisfactory indications have been obtained in other parts. The Imperial Oil Co. and other corporations are now spending a considerable amount of money in drilling operations. A refinery is being built at Calgary by the Imperial Oil Co. to cost \$2,500,000.

Natural Gas—Very productive fields of natural gas have been tapped, chief among them being those at Medicine Hat, Bow Island, and Okotoks. Medicine Hat city owns wells from which it secures gas for local heating, cooking, and manufacturing purposes. Gas from the Bow Island field is piped to Lethbridge and Calgary and intermediate points for domestic use.

* * *

Tar Sands—Bituminous sands containing 18.5 per cent. bitumen are exposed for 100 miles along the Athabasca river north-east of Edmonton. The thickness of the beds varies from 25 to 200 feet, and the deposits are declared

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by experts to have large commercial possibilities in paving material.

* * *

Clay Products—Clay and shales suitable for the manufacture of ceramic products exist in large quantities at several points, and industries have been established for the manufacture of all classes of clay products. In 1921 the clay products of the province had a value of a million and a half dollars. There are four cement mills with a total daily output of 7,500 barrels.

* * *

Timber—Lumbering is an important industry in the province. The area covered by merchantable timber is estimated at 5,416,000 acres, and the amount of

timber in board feet is estimated at 21,000,000,000 feet. The chief timbers are spruce, poplar, jack pine, birch, tamarac and willow. There are several large lumber mills in the province.

* * *

Other Resources—These include salt bentonite, tar sands and building stone in commercial quantities.

* * *

Furs—The yearly output of furs marketed through Alberta from northern parts totals in value between two and three million dollars. In addition to business done by trappers, there are several silver fox and persian lamb farms in the province.

Alberta Bred London Champion



ALDFORD 36

Ram Lamb owned by H.R.H. Prince of Wales won the Championship in his class at the Royal Show London, England.

Dairy Business of Alberta Grows Bigger Each Year

The dairy business in Alberta has reached a point where the province is producing more dairy products than it requires for its own use. The export trade is rapidly growing, and Western dairy butter commands an enviable reputation, not only in Eastern Canada, but in foreign markets. The system of provincial butter grading, instituted in 1914 by the Dairy Division of the Alberta government, is largely responsible for this. During the past year, government men have been grading all cream that is to be made into butter, and it is hoped by this process to further increase the quality of Alberta butter.

* * *

Going back to 1910, the amount of butter made in Alberta was 2,315,000 pounds; by 1915 this had increased to 7,500,000 pounds, and by 1920 there was a further increase to 11,820,000 pounds; while in 1922 the estimated yield of butter is 15,175,000 pounds.

* * *

In 1910 the total number of pounds of cheese produced in Alberta did not exceed 30,000 pounds; in 1922 this had increased to 975,000 pounds.

* * *

The total value of dairy products for the whole Province of Alberta did not exceed one-half million dollars in the year 1900. This had grown in 1910 to \$7,855,000.00, while in 1915 it reached \$15,895,000.00, and in 1922 the estimated value of all dairy products for Alberta was \$23,000,000.00.

* * *

The value of the dairy industry will be readily seen by these figures, and

that it is assuming a great place as an economic factor in Western Canada.

* * *

Total Value of Dairy Products of Alberta.

1900	\$ 546,476.00
1910	7,855,751.00
1915	15,895,586.00
1920	34,000,000.00
1921	25,500,000.00
1922	22,950,000.00

Cows for 1922

No.	Value
423,838	\$29,670,000.00

PRICE OF FARM LANDS

High class farm lands may be purchased in Alberta at prices ranging from \$15 an acre up for unimproved land, and at from \$30 an acre upward for improved farms.

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of Your
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—there is no urging to buy*



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Calgary's Greatest Hostelry
Owned by the Canadian Pacific Railway

A. W. EDWARDS, *Acting Manager*

THE HOTEL PALLISER is one of Canada's best appointed and most modern establishments.

Splendidly equipped and perfect in all its appointments; it is an ideal home for the visitor in the city of Calgary.

Situate on the grounds of the C.P.R. station and right in the heart of the city, it forms an exceptionally convenient headquarters for visitors here on business.

In view of the possible congestion in the city during the Conference week owing to the presence of other conventions, intending guests are requested to make reservations by wire or by postcard enclosed herewith.

CALGARY---CITY of the FOOTHILLS

The name of the city means "Clear Running Water."

CALGARY (altitude 3,439) is a city admirably located and well equipped to handle a Convention of the size and character of the 1923 Conference of the Church of the Brethren. Though founded less than forty years ago, it has now become a flourishing, industrial and agricultural centre, with a population of 75,000, and is not only the largest city in the fertile and prosperous Province of Alberta, but, also, among western cities, next to Winnipeg and Vancouver in size and importance.

* * *

Beautifully situated at the junction of the Bow and Elbow Rivers, it is a homelike city which offers much of interest to tourists. The business section and part of the residential district has spread over the valley which was the original town site and has expanded over the surrounding heights, from which interesting views of the Rockies may be obtained. It is modern in every particular, with fine business blocks and public buildings, paved streets, interesting parks, exhibition grounds, several golf courses and facilities for recreation

of all kinds. It is run on very progressive municipal lines and owns and operates all its public utilities, including even a municipal golf course.

* * *

Being the gateway to a most prosperous agricultural, beef raising and ranching district, including thousands of



GEORGE H. WEBSTER
Mayor of Calgary

Amateur Finishing

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acres of both irrigated and non-irrigated lands famous for spring, fall and winter grains of all kinds, vegetables and wild and cultivated grasses. Calgary has become a most important agricultural center. Its importance in this respect has been recognized by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, and an interior terminal elevator, costing approximately \$1,000,000 and with a

capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, is located here. The elevator is electrically driven, fifty-three motors being required to run the plant. The Calgary elevator not only provides the usual storage and cleaning facilities for grain growers, but it serves also as a reservoir for shipments east and more especially west to Vancouver, where they may enter the trade routes of the Pacific and the Atlantic via the Panama Canal.

* * *

Because of its cheap Hydro Electric Power and also because it is in the center of tributary lands containing supplies of raw material, it is also becoming an important industrial center. Chief among the minerals and other products of the lower strata of the earth found in the Calgary district are iron, lead, coal, sandstone and brick clay. Natural gas and plenty of petroleum of a high grade.

* * *

One of the most imposing structures in Calgary is the Hotel Palliser—a handsome hotel of metropolitan standing owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. It comprises ten floors with a roof garden and sun parlor on the roof from which a magnificent view of the snow-capped Rockies may be obtained. In addition, there are also many other first-class hotels in the city with rates to suit all purses.

* * *

Within the city limits and well worth a visit, will be found the head gates of the main canal which is part of the largest individual irrigation system on the American Continent. Through this gateway waters flowing from the far distant Eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains are diverted and distributed over a huge block of fertile prairie country a few miles east of the city.

* * *

Coal.—Calgary is surrounded by the second greatest coal deposits of the

Drink---

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We have a complete line of
HUDSON and ESSEX Parts

continent. These deposits contain all grades of coal, from lignite to anthracite, and there is an almost unlimited quantity of each. In this connection the manufacture of the bi-products of coal is looked upon as a great possibility and the government of the province is to assist in the development of this industry. Eighty-six per cent. of the coal of Canada is in Alberta.

* * *

Clays.—There are many deposits of clay in the Calgary district. Some of these are of a very high grade for the manufacture of nearly all classes of clay products.

* * *

Timber.—The timber reserves west of Calgary and to the north-west of this city make the manufacture of certain wood products feasible. The provincial government is to make a survey with

regard to the possibility of pulp manufacture.

* * *

Iron.—There are possibilities of obtaining iron in the province, and the provincial government is at the present time engaged in ascertaining what these possibilities are.

* * *

Grain.—The wheat production of this province is growing at the rate of approximately twenty per cent. annually with a normal production at present ranging from 40,000,000 bushels to twice that figure. Trial shipments of grain have already been successfully sent to Liverpool by way of the Pacific and the Panama Canal.

Large quantities of oats, flax, barley, vegetables, hay and sugar-beet are also grown.

* * *

Livestock.—The ranges of the foot-

P. BURNS & CO. Ltd.

Packers and Provisioners

Head Office: CALGARY, CANADA

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Moose Jaw

Calgary
Yorkton

Edmonton
Regina

Prince Albert
Lethbridge

Saskatoon
Vernon

RETAIL MARKETS

In all the principal cities and towns of Western Canada

hills country just west of Calgary produce the finest grass-fed cattle sent to the Chicago market; beef of such quality that it vies to some extent with the corn-fed steers of the Mississippi Valley. These ranges are fast becoming the most popular cattle-grazing country of the continent. The increase in cattle production is so rapid that correct calculation is difficult to make.

* * *

The sheep ranges to the south of Calgary produce more wool and mutton than any corresponding area within the Dominion of Canada, and production in these lines is increasing rapidly. Forty-seven per cent. of the wool of the whole of Canada last year was produced in Alberta.

* * *

Natural Gas.—Within the province of Alberta, to the south and east of Calgary, are vast gas fields regarding which the claim is made that they are the largest gas reservoirs of the continent. This natural gas is piped to Calgary where it is used for fuel and domestic purposes. The analytical properties of this gas are also numerous and important and are already yielding commercial results.

* * *

Oil.—Oil is, as yet in the embryo stage in this area, though many oil experts confidently predict vast production in the future. Already several wells are producing. A great deal of exploration and drill work is now being carried on with the purpose of developing oil. Gasoline is being produced in promising quantities.

* * *

Other Resources.—Gypsum, tar-sands, asphaltum, glass-sands, phosphorus, the bi-products of coke manufacture, salts, fish and many other natural resources are known to exist in this area, though further investigation is

necessary to determine their exact value from a commercial standpoint.

The government of this province has established a Department of Industrial Development and is actively promoting scientific and industrial research with a view to the reasonable encouragement of manufacturing enterprise.

* * *

STREETS

December 31, 1922

Paved—63.05 miles
Gravelled—16 miles
Curb and Gutter—74.95 miles
Curb—4.35 miles
Graded—135.31 miles
Boulevard—52 miles
Concrete Walks—160.91 miles
Bridges—18.

The Right Place to Eat

WHITE
LUNCH
LIMITED

*The Food is Right and
So are the Prices.*

TWO PLACES

128 8th Avenue East
225 8th Avenue West

PARKS

Number of—10.
 Area in Acres—622.16
 Value of Land—\$2,193,028 50
 Cost of Improvements, Operation and Maintenance, 1913 to 1922—\$694,968.20.
 Revenue Earned, 1913 to 1922—\$149,817.49.
 Cost per capita, 1922—\$1.04.
 Children's Playgrounds Equipped—31.

* * *

SCHOOLS

Public, number of—42.
 High Schools—5.
 Teachers—352.
 Pupils—13,150.
 Separate, number of—18.
 Teachers—38.
 Pupils—1,323.

* * *

Calgary Municipality Owns and Operates—

Electric Light and Power System.
 Waterworks System.
 Street Railway System.
 Sewerage System.
 Parks System.
 Asphalt Paving Plant.
 Municipal Public Market.
 Industrial Sites for sale at cost.
 Stores and Purchasing Department.
 Relief Department.
 Incinerators and all of the usual Executive Departments.
 Hospitals.

RENTAL OF FARM LANDS

Farms can be rented at reasonable rates in Alberta. The general basis is a third of the crop to the owner as rent.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS

The total value of agricultural products in 1922, including livestock slaughtered and sold, dairy products, wool, game, all grains, etc., was close to \$150,000,000.

The Art of PRINTING

*Lies in Making
Good Impressions*

*This Souvenir is a specimen of work
done by*

ALBERTAN JOB PRESS

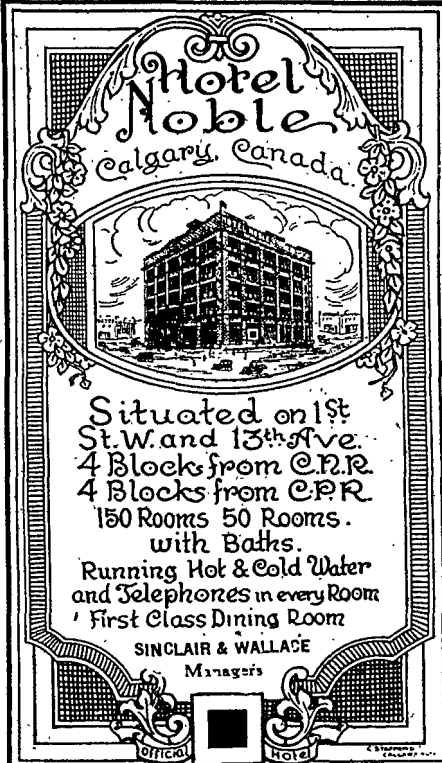
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Calgary

—:—


Alberta

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 150 Rooms 50 Rooms.
 with Baths.
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HOTEL



Founders Hall, Juniata College, Pa.
Another fine Educational Institution of the
Church of the Brethren

Karakul Sheep Raising Proves Successful Here

A somewhat unique industry, which, however, is still in its infancy, is that of raising Karakul sheep. This is being successfully done on the ranch of Dr. Patrick, near Calgary, where he has a large flock doing remarkably well. The value of the beautiful black, tight curled pelt in the Karakul Desert of Central Asia when taken from the two days old lamb is possibly 25 or 50 cents, but the price of a pelt at the present time is about \$37.50. The difference represents the cost of chemical treatment

to fix the color, tanning and transportation. Karakul sheep are living and thriving in Alberta and with present indications, there is every possibility of the industry becoming an important one.

*We cordially invite you while in the city
 to inspect our Studio.*

A. L. HESS
Portrait Artist

Phone 3885

ROYAL BANK CHAMBERS
Over Woolworth's Store
CALGARY

Every Phase of Farming Succeeds in Sunny Alberta

Dairying—Progress of dairying has been rapid, due to the exceptional advantages Alberta offers along this line. The number of dairy cows in the province in 1910 was 94,671. In 1922 the number had increased to 400,000. Value of dairy products grew from \$7,855,000 in 1910 to \$22,500,000 in 1922. Butter produced totalled 2,315,000 lbs. in 1910, and 14,500,000 lbs. in 1922. Alberta butter in one year captured 157 of the 324 prizes offered at eleven of the largest exhibitions in Canada. In the 1920 all-Canada competition, Alberta butter captured first, second and third places. There are fifty creameries operating in the province.

* * *

Poultry—The raising of poultry has shown its advantages in Alberta. Of the 86,000 farms in the province in 1921, over 70,000 reported having flocks of poultry. Value of poultry in Alberta in 1922 was estimated at over \$9,000,000. The Provincial Department of Agriculture aids in the marketing of eggs and poultry. In 1922 a total of 435,000 dozen eggs or 29 carloads was handled by the marketing service, and 557,000 lbs. of poultry, or 37 carloads, as compared with 86,500 lbs. the year previous.

* * *

Swine—In 1911 there were 237,000 head in the province, and in 1921 the number had grown to 574,318. There are large packing plants in the province, including Swift's at Edmonton and Burns' at Calgary and Edmonton.

* * *

Sheep—While sheep ranching has been carried on extensively in Southern Alberta, the industry is gradually being

transferred to the production of mutton and wool by the raising of small flocks on the farms. The number of sheep in Alberta in 1910 was 155,301 and in 1921 was 523,599.

* * *

Vegetable Growth—Alberta has become famous as a vegetable producing province, particularly potatoes. Production of potatoes in 1922 totalled nearly five million bushels. Practically all classes of vegetables do exceptionally well.

HOMESTEAD LANDS

Free homestead land is still available in Alberta, chiefly in the northern part of the province. Write to agents of dominion lands at Lethbridge, Calgary or Edmonton for information and regulations, or to Publicity Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

CHEVROLET NASH

SERVICE STATION FOR CITY

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(Between 6th and 7th Avenues)**

**FIRST CLASS GARAGE
RAPID REPAIR SERVICE
FULL LINE SPARE PARTS**

**WM. PENN OILS
MONOGRAM OILS
RED INDIAN MOTOR OILS**

**General Supplies
LIMITED**

PRIVATE IRRIGATION PLANT AT BERRY CREEK NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT

Enterprise of Alberta Ranch Owners puts Splendid Tract under cultivation

ALTHOUGH most people have heard a great deal regarding the large irrigation systems which are being developed by the Alberta Government, Canadian Pacific Railway Company and other large Companies in Alberta—comparatively few are aware of the fact that many smaller projects have been constructed by private corporations and individuals.

* * *

Not only governments, but large corporations and private individuals have spent millions of dollars in dams and ditches with the result that millions of

and 54 miles south of Hanna, on the Calgary Saskatoon line of the C.N.R.

* * *

Berry Creek Farm consists of approximately 4,850 acres in one compact L-shaped tract; in general gently rolling prairie, sloping from several benches toward the creek bottoms, and save as to the latter zones, free from trees and scrub, it forms an ideal tract for irrigation farming purposes.

* * *

Water is stored in the channel of Berry Creek by a dam 900 feet long,



IDEAL FOR MIXED FARMING—GENERAL VIEW OF FARM.

acres which a few years ago were the haunt of the range bred steer, the picturesque cow puncher and the coyote, today are splendid fertile lands sure crop producers, wholly reliable from an agricultural standpoint and ideal from the point of view of the modern farmer.

* * *

One of the most notable private irrigation tracts in this district is known as Berry Creek Farm, located at the confluence of the Berry Creek and East Berry Creek, 110 miles east of Calgary.

ten feet wide at the top and rising to a maximum height of 21 feet. The dam has a reinforced concrete spillway built on rock, as shown in the illustration herewith. This structure, more than 81 feet long was built under the supervision of the Reclamation Service of Canada, Irrigation Branch, and is capable of taking care of any flood.

* * *

The water is let on to the lands by means of a metal flume and about eight miles of supply ditches. Several hun-

dred acres are irrigated by means of so small an equipment but the possibilities of development in the tract are almost illimitable.

* * *

According to the government Water Power Branch more than enough water comes down the creek each year to supply 1000 acres; this in the lightest of years. This means that while the existing reservoir is of limited size there is a constant supply of water throughout the irrigation season as ordinarily the July flood comes on as soon as the Spring floods cease.

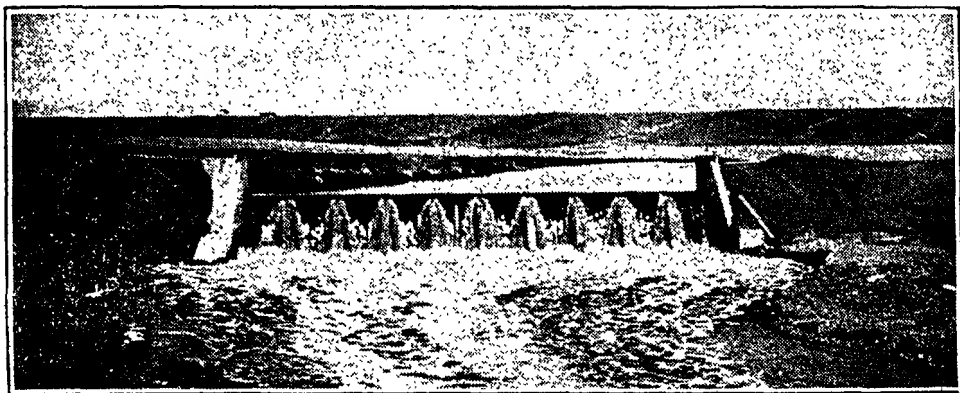
* * *

Berry Creek farm is ideally situated as to seasonal changes. It is not troubled by early frosts. Wheat, oats,

water from this immense project will run into Berry Creek ensuring an enormous supply of water all year around for Berry Creek farm irrigation. Not only would there be sufficient water for all the needs of Berry Creek farm when fully developed, but the sale of water to neighboring farms would be possible.

* * *

One of the most important factors in connection with Berry Creek farm irrigation plant, and one which puts it on a plane far above the ordinary private irrigation project is that the water is under absolute control of the owners of the farm. They are not dependent upon any adjacent interests, nor in undertaking developments have any prior



PLENTY OF WATER ASSURED—THE SPILLWAY.

corn, millet, alfalfa, sunflowers as well as water melon, citron and garden truck do well on one irrigation. Furthermore the district is not visited by hail.

* * *

Aside from the large tract ideal for farming purposes Berry Creek farm is an ideal cattle station. A creek bottom with no bog holes for the cattle to get mired in; plenty of shade in summer and protection in winter; five springs open all the time. There is a plentiful supply of good grass; bluejoint grows naturally and the variety of feeding grounds gives the stock every chance to finish quickly and in fine condition.

* * *

In the near future the North Saskatchewan Irrigation Project, commonly known as the "Pearce" scheme will be developed and when it is, the waste

rights up stream or down stream to be considered.

* * *

The reservoir is located on government land under a permanent lease at a nominal annual rental. Payment of this rental is the only charge and the continued use of water for irrigation purposes is the only condition imposed by the government to insure to the owners of the property the perpetual and absolute control of a definite amount of water.

* * *

The importance of such conditions only can be appreciated by those having had experience with other private irrigation systems. In many cases tremendous difficulties and considerable expense are involved before development work can be undertaken; further lease

renewals and low water, caused by over usage up stream, often retard development and cause anxiety to those who are already established on the system in question. With Berry Creek farm tract the situation is entirely different and the application of good farming methods alone are necessary to make this tract produce wonderful crops.

* * *

Another advantage of Berry Creek farm is its location. Served by one important railway line, and possessing its own railway station at Wardlow, right in the heart of the tract, it is within easy distance of Steveville and Cessford, both on the same line of railway. Patricia and Brooks, Alberta, on the C.P.R. also are within commercial distance, thus doubling the transportation facilities.

* * *

Berry Creek farm is an ideal location for a colony of irrigation farmers.

STATISTICS OF CALGARY

Area of City—40 square miles.

Population, 1923 (estimated)—70,000.

Death Rate, 1922 (basis population 70,000): Nett 7.6 per 1,000.

Infantile Death rate, per 1,000 births—70.2.

Altitude—At C.P.R. Station, 3,439 feet.

Wages paid, 1922, by Municipality—\$1,934,466.60.

Banks—12 Main and 9 Sub-Branches.

Hotels—40.

Railways—Three main and four branch lines.

Trackage—Miles of, in Railway yards—113.

Automobiles—

Number of owners—4,000.



Church of the Brethren Student Pastors in Training at the Theological centre of the Church, Bethany Bible School, Chicago, Ill.

Another Phase of Irrigation Culture

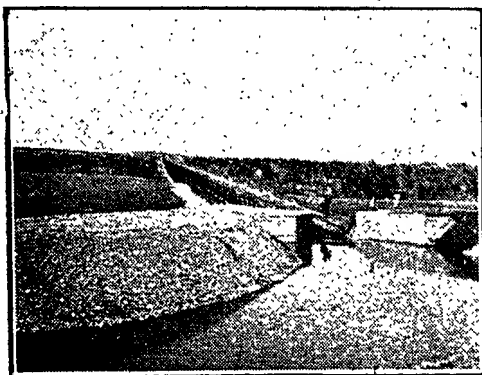


Irrigating Potatoes in Alberta

IRRIGATION AT LETHBRIDGE *and the* **LETHBRIDGE NORTHERN** **IRRIGATION DISTRICT.**

A visit to Alberta would not be complete without a trip to Lethbridge and the surrounding country. Situated on the Crows Nest line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lethbridge, a city of about 11,000 population, is an important divisional point. Lines run east and west, connecting with the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Medicine Hat, and crossing the Rocky Mountains over the famous Crows Nest Pass, and also north to Calgary and Edmonton, and south to

needs the application of moisture to yield abundant crops. In the past the chief drawback to successful agriculture has been the uncertainty of the rainfall.

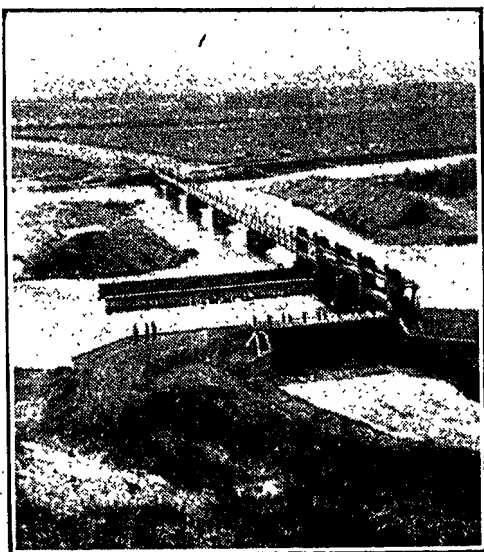


Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District Metal Flume
3,700 feet long, which carries main canal
over the Old Man River

Coutts and Sweet Grass on the United States boundary, connecting with the Great Northern railway.

* * *

Lethbridge is also the center of a large coal mining area and of one of the richest agricultural areas on the North American continent. Throughout the area is a wonderfully fertile soil, which only



Headworks of the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation
District. Sufficient water is available to
cover every irrigible acre 18 inches deep
during the season

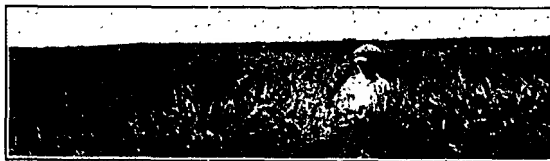
In years of abundant rainfall enormous crops of grain have been harvested, running to 40, 50 and even 60 bushels of wheat and upwards of 100 bushels of oats to the acre. Fortunately it is possible to overcome the hazards due to the uncertainty of rain-fall over a large part of this area by means of irrigation, numerous mountain streams furnishing an abundant supply of water for this purpose. Irrigation has been practiced successfully on an area of about 200,000 acres in the neighborhood of Lethbridge

for nearly twenty years. Further large areas are now being brought under the ditch.

* * *

Particularly interesting to visitors from other parts would be a visit to those areas to which water is being delivered this year for the first time. The chief among these is the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, whose system has just been completed at a cost of nearly five and a half million dollars. Under this system about 105,000 acres

methods there is an opportunity for considerably more settlers than are now there to get a good return for their capital and labor and to make a comfortable living. Indeed, it is necessary that there should be more people in the district if the full benefits from the use of the water are to be had, and for this reason the Alberta Government is assisting the present holders of land to find settlers for the areas in excess of which they are unable to farm properly themselves. This assistance is being rendered through



The Question of Feed is always solved under Irrigation.

of the richest land in the country can be irrigated, and can now be relied upon, if properly watered to yield abundant crops regularly year after year instead of only in the wet years as previously. Not only this, it is also to be expected that from the same area at least twice as much crop can be grown, for it will no longer be necessary to summerfallow half the area each year for the purpose of conserving moisture for the following year's crop as has hitherto been the case.

* * *

In consequence of the possibility of carrying on more intensive farming

the Irrigation Council, whose offices are situated in Lethbridge.

* * *

Land in the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District can be obtained at very reasonable prices. For instance, in the case of one farm, which is typical of a number of others, \$1,920 will buy 160 acres all under cultivation, fenced on three sides, 135 acres irrigable, one mile from school, close to projected railway. \$1,120 cash and balance on easy terms. In another case \$3,520 with \$1,600 cash, will purchase 160 acres, 130 acres under cultivation, 143 acres irrigable, five roomed house, 26x26,

barn with loft, 20x32, machine shed, hog-house, granary, chicken house, half a mile from school.

* * *

Land prices range from \$12 to \$30 an acre according to whether improved or unimproved. The cost of the irrigation system is spread over thirty years and irrigation rates payable yearly will not exceed \$6 per acre and during the next six years will be nearer \$5.

* * *

Because of the extremely productive soil, the adequate supply of moisture that is available for application to this soil, the excellent transportation facilities which the whole of the district is favored with, and the low prices and easy terms upon which the land can be

obtained, an opportunity is afforded to industrious men to secure comfortable farm homes and a good and regular income from the land that cannot be surpassed anywhere at the present time, and it is well worthy of investigation.

* * *

The Irrigation Council of Alberta has published an illustrated booklet describing the opportunities for settlement and the possibilities of the district. This booklet will gladly be sent to all who will send their names and addresses to the office of the Council at Lethbridge. The Irrigation Council also extends a hearty invitation to all the members of the Church of the Brethren attending the 125th Annual Conference to visit the Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District before their return home.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE

A PURELY CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

MANAGED entirely by farmers for the purpose of providing HAIL INSURANCE AT COST to the farmers of Alberta.

DURING the last four years we have carried over \$72,000,000.00 risk. Every loss has been paid in full and promptly, the total awards being over \$3,800,000.00.

WE now have a surplus of over \$5,000,000.00. This, of course, belongs to those who insure and the interest on it helps to reduce the cost.

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In the heart of the Shopping District, yet away from the noise of the Busier Streets.

Hot and Cold Water and Phone
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Rates Moderate
Every Convenience

Brethren, Welcome to Calgary!

Delegates attending the 125th Annual Conference will find our stores a pleasant place to shop.

VISIT OUR SODA FOUNTAIN—LARGEST IN THE CITY

Light Lunches
Served
at
Moderate
Prices

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SAFE — RELIABLE
DRUG STORES

Quick Service
Cleanliness
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Two Stores in the Heart of the Shopping District

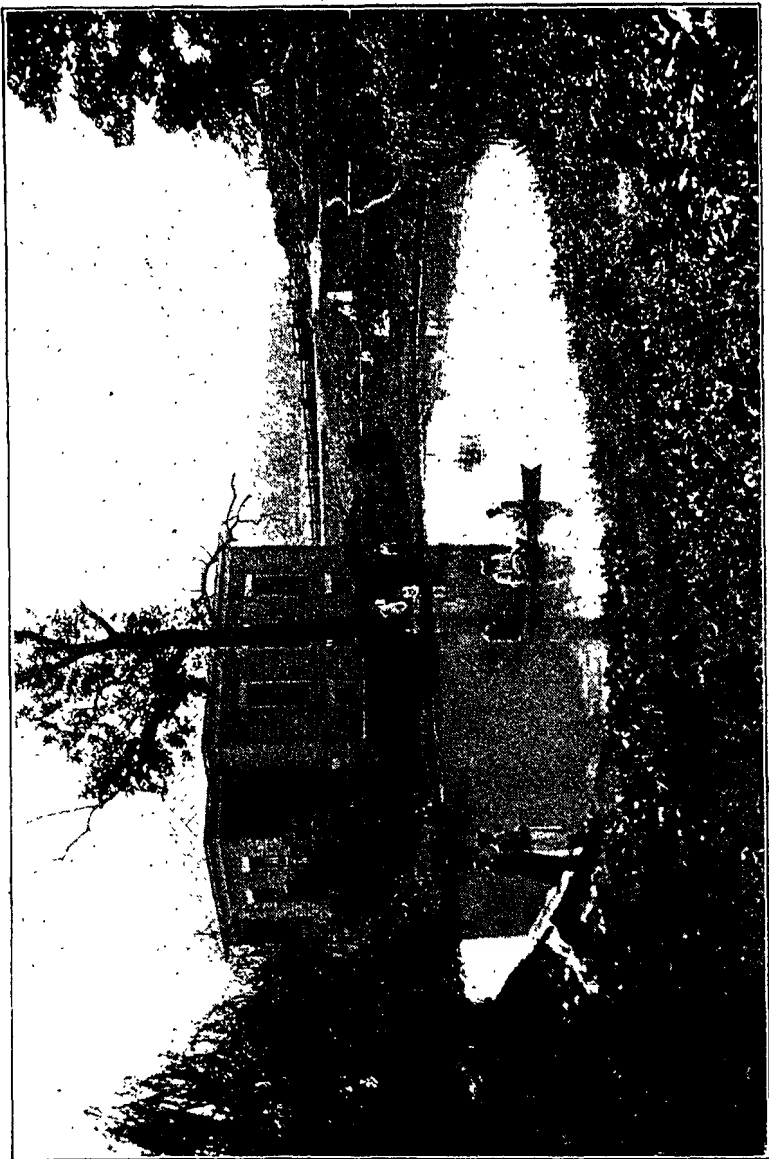
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TOURISTS DELIGHT IN ALBERTA

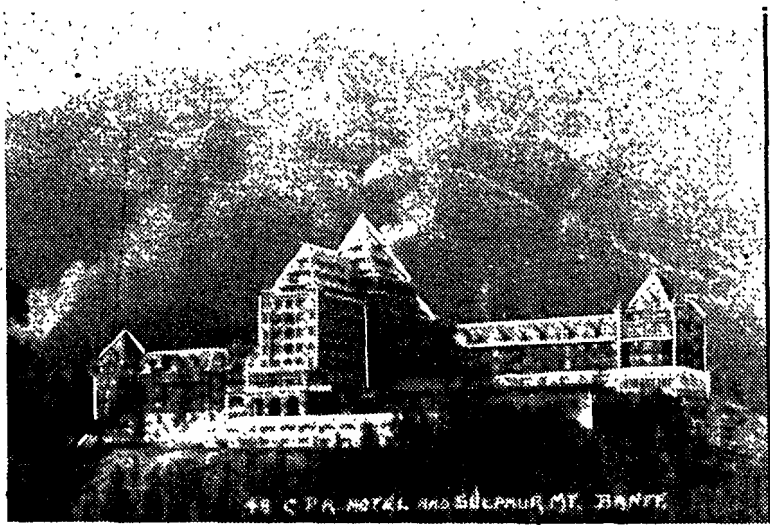
Province Replete with Diversified Attractions

FEW other provinces or states offer such diversified attractions for the tourist as does Alberta. The province abounds in famous and beautiful mountain and lake resorts, which are served by convenient railway services, and the majority of which are made easily accessible to the motor tourist by a system of well-maintained public highways.

Valley into Washington State, thence south into California. This route provides a continuous panorama of unsurpassed mountain scenery.

* * *

Waterton Lakes Park, in the southwestern part of the province, is a continuation of Glacier Park in Montana. It is an ideal camping ground and may



Banff Springs Hotel

Motor tourists find a very popular route is that which leads up from Montana into Southern Alberta via Glacier Park. This is known as the "Blue Trail Circle Tour" and brings the tourist up from the grand canyon of the Colorado, through Yellowstone and the Glacier National Park, into Waterton Lakes Park in Alberta. From there the trail leads north through Macleod to Calgary, thence west to the famous resorts at Banff and Lake Louise. From here the trail leads down through the Columbia

be reached by rail via Lethbridge and Cardston, or by motor from Glacier Park on the south or Lethbridge and Macleod on the north.

* * *

The famous Banff resort on the Canadian Pacific Railway, 80 miles west of Calgary, and Lake Louise, a few miles farther on, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies, have become so noted to tourists the world over, as to need little reference. These resorts may be reached by train from Calgary or Vancouver,

or by motor from Calgary. The magnificent C.P.R. hotels at these places, as well as other stopping places, give ample accommodation to tourists.

* * *

Jasper Park, in the Yellowhead Pass west of Edmonton some 200 miles, is the great mountain resort on the main line of the Canadian National Railway. Though not so fully developed as Banff, it is already almost as famous, and is unequalled in the rugged grandeur of its peaks and the enchanting beauty of its canyons. Here one finds such noble peaks as Edith Cavell, and farther westward, the giant Robson, nearly 14,000 feet high. In Jasper Park, the National Railway has established a bungalow hotel system which gives accommodation to tourists.

* * *

In addition to these resorts there are

numerous lake resorts which offer attraction for the camper and the hunter.

Auto camps are maintained at various points for convenience of tourists.

* * *

Game and Fishing—The hunter will find game to his taste in Alberta. Practically all of the varieties of big game native to the west are found in Alberta. Hunting in the national reserves is forbidden, but hunting parties are in the habit of making the national parks the starting base for hunting trips into the territory beyond. Deer and moose are plentiful in the north and in the wooded foothills. Small game and game birds are also plentiful in the province. Fishing is an attractive pastime along the numerous mountain streams and lakes, where fish abound. Write the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton for game regulations.

Rocky Mountain Tours & Transport Co.

BANFF, ALBERTA

Operating in Connection with
TRIANGLE TOURS CO.
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US
FIRST**

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High-class Auto and Taxi Service
Cars leave at regular hours for all points of interest in the park

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**CALL OR PHONE OUR OFFICE
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**to Parties
of**

**TEN or
MORE**

Brethren

Delegates

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Exhibition, Stampede and Buffalo Barbecue

JULY 9th to 14th, 1923

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E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager Exhibition

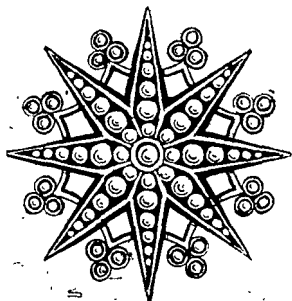
GUY WEADICK, Stampede Manager

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This team took premier honors in the heavy draft class at Calgary Exhibition last year.



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Direct rail connection with Vancouver, Pacific port.

Direct rail connection with Portland, Pacific port.

Direct rail connection with Seattle, Pacific port.

The prospect of a large population.

A big chance of development through Oriental trade and the opening of the Panama Canal.

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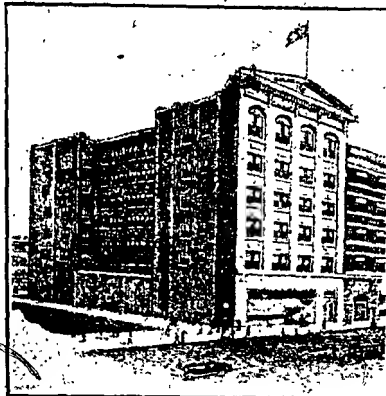
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Products of Alberta



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WHEAT CROP GROWN by F.W. SCHULTZ
near ROSEBUD, ALTA. 1919



Stock RANCH
No. 3 owned by W. E. AYMASS
ROSEBUD ALTA

Population

Population in Alberta had increased from 73,000 in 1901 to 588,000 in 1921. Since 1921 the increase has been 56 per cent. The 1916 census gave the rural population as 307,766 and the urban population as 188,749.

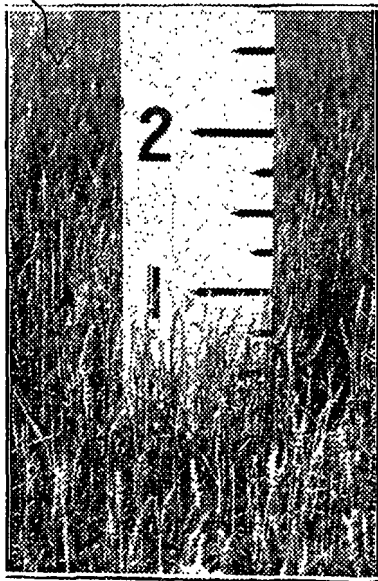
The 1921 census gave the rural population as 365,550, and the urban population as 222,904.

* * *

Cities of Alberta—The six cities of Alberta and their population, are as follows: Edmonton, the capital, 58,821; Calgary, 63,351; Lethbridge, 11,097; Medicine Hat, 9,634; Red Deer, 2,328, and Wetaskiwin, 2,061.

ELEVATORS

Alberta is well supplied with grain elevators. In 1916 there were over 500 of these, which, with warehouses, had a combined capacity of over 18,000,000 bushels. The Dominion Government terminal elevator at Calgary has a capacity of 3,500,000 bushels.



1—Marquis wheat, no irrigation.



2—Marquis wheat which received five four inch irrigations.

Rates from 75c to \$1.50 per Day

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Grain Storage Third Largest in the Dominion

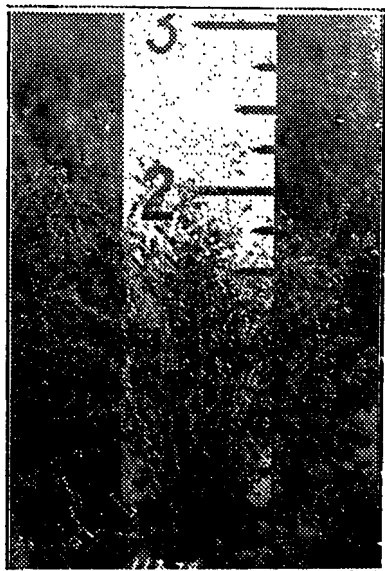
Calgary possesses the third largest grain storage capacity in the whole Dominion, the ports of Port Arthur and Fort William ranking first with 54,685,000 bushels; and Montreal second with 10,150,000 bushels.

The latest Government reports show that the total grain elevator storage capacity in Calgary is 4,046,000 bushels.

The principal elevators are:

Calgary Government Terminal Elevator, capacity, bush.	2,500,000
Canada Malting Co.'s Ltd. Elevator, capacity, bush.	650,000
Robin Hood Mills Elevators, capacity, bush.	265,000
Western Canada Mills Elevators, capacity, bush.	250,000
Alberta Pacific Grain Co. Ltd. Elevator, capacity, bush.	238,000

The Government Inspector's daily



3—Grimm's alfalfa seed which was not watered, two bushels per acre.



4—Grimm's alfalfa seed which produced 12 bushels per acre with three three inch irrigations.

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At this time of the year*

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(GLEICHEN DISTRICT)

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Farm Lands

City Property

reports of cars inspected by him in Calgary during the period 1st January to 31st December, 1922, total as follows:

Cars inspected Approx. contents		
Wheat.....	9,299	12,075,000 bushels
Oats.....	2,812	5,040,000 bushels
Barley.....	494	594,800 bushels
Rye.....	156	188,000 bushels
Flax.....	2	2,500 bushels

Total cars 12,763

All grains 17,900,300 bushels

During the past year there has been no change in total grain storage capacity in Calgary.

The feature of the past year's grain business in Calgary has been the decrease in volume of oats, and the increase in volume of wheat.

The majority of the wheat has ultimately been routed via Vancouver, B.C.

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17 Religious Sects Located in Calgary City

Seventeen distinct religious organizations are to be found in Calgary, nearly all with a number of churches, and receiving generous support from their members and adherents. The Anglican Church has thirteen churches here, Rt. Rev. William Cyprian Pinkham, D.D., D.C.L., being bishop of the Diocese of Calgary. Very Rev. Edward C. Paget, D.D., is dean; Rev. Canon Alfred P. Hayes, organizing clerical; J. A. G. Adam, secretary-treasurer.

The Roman Catholics have six churches here which include St. Mary's Cathedral, and the Ruthenian R. C. Church on Crescent Heights. Rt. Rev. John T. McNally is bishop of the diocese.

The Baptists have ten churches here, including the Deutsche Bautisen Kirche and the Skandinaviska Baptist Kyrkan.

The Methodists have thirteen churches, and the Presbyterians twelve. Lutherans have eight to their credit and Plymouth Brethren, two. Congregational have four, Christian Science one, Disciples one, Latter Day Saints one, and Hebrews one. One each is also credited to the Seventh Day Adventists, Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene, and Unitarians.

In addition to their many activities in the city, the Salvation Army has a citadel and a barracks. Nine missions are conducted by different denominations, this including the Chinese Mission of the Y.M.C.A.

HAIL INSURANCE

A municipal hail insurance scheme is in operation in the province, which is optional.

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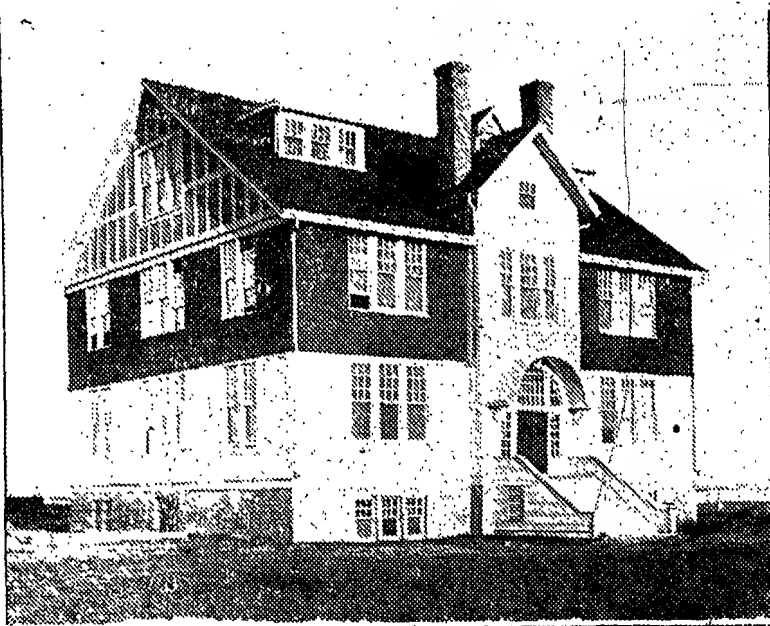
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CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN

A Brief Sketch of its Inception and Growth

By H. C. EARLY

THE Church of the Brethren had its rise in the early part of the eighteenth century. Under the leadership of Alexander Mack the church was organized at Schwarzenau, Germany, in 1708, with a membership of eight souls—five men and three women.

* * *

The Church of the Brethren is a product of the Protestant Reformation although its founding was 200 years after its beginning. It was in 1517, four centuries ago, that Luther broke with the Roman Catholic Church. This is considered the formal beginning of the Protestant Reformation, but the conditions leading to it extended almost indefinitely into the past. They were centuries in forming. The convictions finding expression and the forces breaking forth then were the accumulation of years and years.

* * *

The pent-up feeling against religious thralldom and corruption on the one hand and for liberty of conscience on the other, smouldered with increasing burning, until God raised up a man big and brave enough to challenge the corrup-

tion of his day. Luther's act inspired the multitudes. They felt that if liberty had not been fully purchased they were ready to join in the price yet unpaid and this many of them did in the shedding of their blood. It was the hope for the freedom of choice. Out of this condition the Protestant churches sprung. In common with the rest of them, the Church of the Brethren had her beginning, though with conditions peculiar to herself.

* * *

The daring act of Luther spread quickly over Germany and large parts of Europe. The tide turned from dogmatism. Many turned from outward organization and the observance as all

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VASES, BOWLS, PLATES,
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THE CAFETERIA

is operated under the supervision of the Committee of Arrangements of the

Church of the Brethren

KOLB & McCAW

well known Calgary caterers are engaged by the Committee to provide all the foods and service. A portion of the total receipts are to be used for the expenses incurred by the Committee to pay the way for this Convention.

The foods are prepared under the strictest sanitary supervision and all meats used were Government inspected before they were prepared.

Regular city cafeteria prices prevail throughout. Service is available to the members at all hours, before and after the daily meetings.

Get your Supplies or Lunch Boxes Made up Here for your Return Trip home. Leave Orders at the Refreshment Booth.

outward forms of religion and service. It was the swing of the pendulum from the opposite extreme of elaborate organization and much ceremony and ritual. Pious living was stressed. It was believed that Christianity was a life to be lived and that this is the sum of it. The doctrine of the church-in-the-spirit was accepted. This was called Pietism. Many have identified the Brethren with the Pietistic movement. This is not correct.

* * *

The Brethren have always stressed the necessity of pious living. They have been among the foremost to insist upon the regeneration of the heart and the new life in Christ Jesus, but at the same time they have always believed in organization and accepted the outward forms taught in the New Testament as symbols of truth and grace, and that these tangible symbols greatly assist the mind to grasp abstract truth and the significance of grace.

* * *

It was in the midst of this upheaval and turmoil that the Church of the Brethren found her way. Like the Dissenters in the early part of the Reformation, she carved out her system of doctrine amid great confusion and uncertainty, with the knowledge that by so doing they made themselves liable to the most bloody persecution, for in many cases a man's blood was the price of his faith. And it is certain they built better than they knew.

* * *

Under persecution the church emigrated to the United States in the early days of her history, where she could enjoy religious freedom, settling first at Philadelphia, Pa., Here the first candidates for membership in America were baptised; here the first congregation was organized; here the first love-feast was

observed—all on Christmas day, 1723. It was the birth of the church in America. It was a Christmas day doubly blessed to the Church of the Brethren—always rich in memory in the hearts of her sons and daughters.

* * *

From this beginning the Church of the Brethren has spread over the United States, having well organized churches and mission work in almost every state and territory in the union; also in Canada, with missions established in Denmark and Sweden, India and China and a deputation now in Africa looking out a field in the Dark Continent.

Church Started in West Canada at Francis, Sask.

The Church of the Brethren had its inception in Western Canada in 1902.

The first public service in Western Canada was held in a tent near Francis, Sask., in 1902. Regular Service and Sunday School was held near where the Fairview Church is at Osage, Sask., during the summer of 1903. Church organized and house built the same year.

Other Churches were organized, and at present there are the following: Pleasant Valley, near Medicine Hat, organized 1909; Irricana Church, near Irricana, Alberta, organized 1910; Baffle Creek Church at Vidora, Sask., organized 1910; Bow Valley Church, near Gleichen, Alberta, organized 1916; Merington Church, Kindersley, Sask., organized 1920. At the time of the organization of these churches this territory was within the bounds of the District known as North Dakota, Eastern Montana and Western Canada. At the District Meeting of this District held at Newville, N.D., in July, 1920, a petition was presented, asking that the

churches of Canada be granted the privilege of organizing themselves into a separate District, which was unanimously granted. Accordingly, a special District Meeting was called by the elders of the Canadian Churches to be held in the Bow Valley Church, the same summer, at which meeting an organization was effected subject to the approval of the Annual Meeting of 1921. At the first regular District Meeting of Western Canada a petition was presented, asking that the District call for the Annual Meeting of 1923, to be held in Calgary, Alberta. This call was made and granted by Annual Meeting.

There are nineteen ministers of the Church located in Canada, as follows: Isaac Baker, Kindersley, Sask.; D. R. Beard, Irricana, Alberta; J. H. Brubaker, Gleichen, Alberta; William Burns, Irricana, Alberta; E. C. Cawley, Irricana, Alberta; J. S. Culp, Gleichen, Alberta; T. A. Eisenbise, Gleichen, Alberta; N. N. Garst, Gleichen, Alberta; Albert Hollinger, Kindersley, Sask.; David Hollinger, Red Cliff, Alberta; George Long, Irricana, Alberta; I. M. McCune, Irricana, Alberta; R. W. Nininger, Hanley, Sask.; Frank E. Pobst, Gleichen, Alberta; C. D. Reeves, Pambrum, Sask.; M. N. Rensberger, Gleichen, Alberta; Luther Shatto, Gleichen, Alberta; J. L. Weddle, Gleichen, Alberta; Ira Ziegler, Vidora, Sask.

St. Louis Hotel

8th Ave. and 4th St. West

Rates \$1.00 per day

Phone M1555

Ten Colleges in U.S. Controlled by the Church

Educational work plays a large part in the progressive activities of the Church of the Brethren. Ten colleges located in various parts of United States are now being maintained. These institutions are strictly modern, highly efficient places of learning. Staffed by the most competent personnel obtainable the colleges graduate each year hundreds of well educated young men and women splendidly equipped intellectually for the battle of life.

* * *

The earliest step in this direction was the founding of Juniata College at Juniata, Pa., in 1876, by J. M. Zuck. This splendid institution during its long existence has more than proven the faith of its founder.

* * *

The second venture in this connection was founded by the late Melchor S. Newcomer, at Mount Morris, in 1878, and two years later, D. C. Flory established the Bridgewater College in the state of Virginia.

* * *

Other colleges controlled by the Church are: Blue Ridge, Maryland; Daleville, Pa.; Elizabethtown, Pa.; La

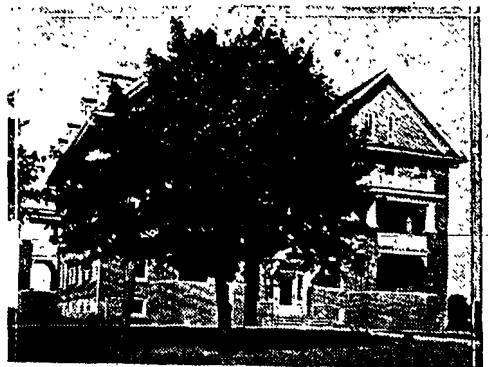
Vergne, Cal.; Manchester, O.; McPherson, Kansas; and Bethany Bible School.

* * *

The Theologian Seminary of the Church of the Brethren is located at 3435 Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois. The school was started in a very humble manner about the year 1907 with Elder Albert C. Weiland as its president and Emanuel B. Hoff, Vice-President.

* * *

It is remarkable the success the school has had when it is remembered that



ELIZABETHTOWN COLLEGE, Pa.

there was no money with which to start the work, and no income from tuition, as no tuition fees are charged its pupils.

* * *

In the face of these facts it has had a steady growth until the present financial value of the property owned by the school will run up into several hundred thousand dollars. With an average attendance of three hundred students.

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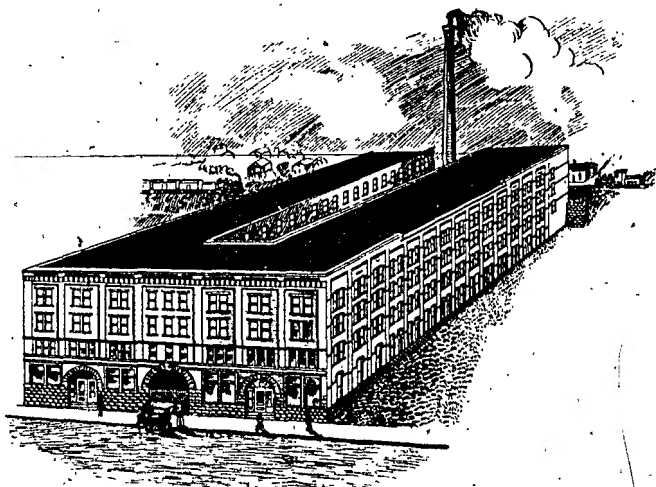
First Publishing House Established in 1726

THE Church of the Brethren was one of the earliest pioneers of printing in America. Their first publishing house was established as far back as 1738, while prior to their migration from Europe to escape the violent persecution to which they were subjected they had a printing plant in Germany which was founded in 1726. It was at

first edition of a religious paper. It was printed in the loft of a springhouse, near Poland, Ohio, with an equipment worth not more than a few hundred dollars at most.

* * *

Out of this small beginning, seventy-two years ago, has grown the splendid plant at Elgin, Illinois, known as the



Brethren Publishing House, Elgin, Illinois

this plant that the famous Berleberg bible was published.

* * *

The printing plant established in America in 1738 was owned and operated by two members of the Church, Sowers and Son.

* * *

The Sowers business was destroyed by the Revolutionary war. About 1840 Elder Henry Kurtz, a German scholar of Ohio, made an effort to revive the business as a part of church equipment, but it was not until 1851 that he realized the beginning of his hope. It was in April of this year that he issued the

Brethren Publishing House, worth at conservative figures two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The ownership and management of the business was vested in individuals until 1897, when the church became owner of the business and took it over by a plan some years in maturing. When taken over the plant was valued at fifty thousand dollars, which shows that for the twenty six years of church ownership the plant has increased in value one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, with a contingent fund of eighty thousand dollars on hand and obligation of thirty thousand dollars yet unpaid on building and



ELDER E. FRANTZ

Editor in Chief of Gospel Messenger Elgin, Ill.

of publishing, yielding reasonable profits from year to year. It is managed by a board of five directors appointed by General Conference.



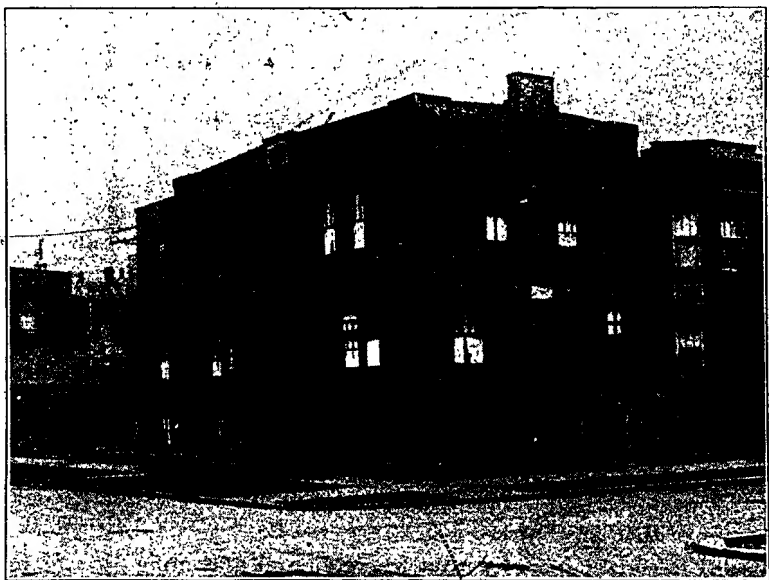
ELDER J. E. MILLER

Editor of Sunday School Publications

grounds bought two years ago. All summed up, two hundred and thirty thousand dollars have been added to the plant in these twenty-six years—an average by the year of \$10,770, besides having paid out about \$419,000 for missions.

* * *

The business is now well established, the house well organized and equipped for almost all lines of work in the line



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WHETHER you are a tenant, longing to own a farm home of your own, or a farm owner handicapped by the need of more land or capital, you are fighting with all the odds against you. The high-priced lands around you will forever hold you down.

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TAXES are moderate and there are no taxes on your livestock, buildings, improvements, implements or personal effects. Good markets, modern schools, roads, churches, amusements make farm life in Western Canada desirable and attractive.

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